

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1840.

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號七月九年九十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1889.

日三十月八年丑己

Price, \$2 PER MONTH.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4. HENRY & Co., 37, Whitehall, E.C. 4. SANDERSON, 150 & 151, Leadenhall Street. W. M. WILKS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 153, Fleet Street. PARIS AND EUROPE:—AMERSON PRINCE, 30, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK:—J. STEWART HAPPEL, THE CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 52, West 22d Street. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney. OCEANIC:—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE APOTHECARIES CO., Colombo. SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—SAYRE & Co., Singapore. C. H. HENNINGSEN & Co., Manila. CHINA:—MACAO, F. A. DE OLIVEIRA, Rua da Cruz, No. 10. AMOY, N. MOULLE, Quai de la Gare, No. 10. SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co., 40, The Bund. YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co., 40, The Bund.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,500,000  
RESERVE FUND, \$4,400,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO., \$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALLMEYER, Esq.  
W. G. BROWN, Esq.  
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.  
J. F. HODGKINSON, Esq.  
Hon. J. J. KIRKICKE, Esq.  
Hon. B. LAYTON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
Hongkong, Mr. G. E. NOBLE, Esq.  
Shanghai, Mr. JOHN WALTER, Esq.  
LONDON MANAGERS.—London and General Bank.

### HONGKONG.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
The chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.  
G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, August 24, 1889. 363

## NOTICE.

### RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

- 1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
- 2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
- 3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
- 4.—Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.
- 5.—Each depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be produced with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
- 6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked On Hongkong Savings Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- 7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,  
G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1889. 764

## Intimations.

### VICTORIA PUBLIC SCHOOL, YOKOHAMA.

THIS SCHOOL, situated in a very healthy position on the Buzen, provides good EDUCATION FOR BOYS from 8 to 17. Boarders taken. Prospectus with Office of this Paper.

O. H. HINTON, M.A., Oxon, Head Master.

TWO Good DRAFTSMEN WANTED for Architects' Office in Hongkong, EUROPEAN or CHINESE. Apply, stating Salary required, &c., to  
H. I., c/o The China Mail Office.  
Hongkong, August 29, 1889. 1666

### THE SHAMEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory General Meeting will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 2, D'Almeida Street, on the 11th DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at Noon.

By Order of the Directors,  
J. A. BARRETT, Secretary.  
Hongkong, August 27, 1889. 1658

## Intimations.

### CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that MONDAY NEXT, the 9th Instant (8th Month 16th day), being the CHINESE MID-AUTUMN Festival, will be observed as a HOLIDAY, at the Kowloon Customs and Stations. All Examination of Cargo and Clearance of Junks will be suspended on that date.

### CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-third Ordinary Meeting of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 9th Proximo, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th Instant to the 9th Proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors  
W. H. RAY, Secretary.  
Hongkong, August 17, 1889. 1608

### APARTMENTS: APARTMENTS!!

SINGLE Young MEN wishing to procure a BED-ROOM in a good locality, leading off Cause Road, facing the Harbour, with a Fine View of same, at very moderate terms, can apply any time between 4 and 8 p.m., to  
"C. E. H.,  
No. 2, Rosario Street.  
Hongkong, September 4, 1889. 1726

### THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

### KOWLOON FERRY.

DAY SERVICE.  
ON and after the 5th September, 1889, one of the Company's LAUNCHES will run Daily, under further Notice, every half hour, starting from Kowloon Point for Pedder's Wharf at 6 a.m., and returning from Pedder's Wharf at 6.15 a.m. The last trip will be from Pedder's Wharf at 7.30 p.m. The Launch will leave Kowloon Point at every hour and half-hour, and Pedder's Wharf every quarter past and quarter to the hour.

### SCALE OF FARES.

Single Fare. Per Month.  
For one Adult, 10 Cents. \$2.00  
Under 10, 5 Cents. 1.00  
For Chinese, 2 Cents. 0.50  
For Chinese, 2 Cents. 0.50  
For sedan chairs, 15 Cents.  
For Soldiers, Sailors or Police (in uniform) half fare.

### DAY SERVICE.

Leaves Kowloon, 8.30 10.30 11.30  
Leaves Pedder's Wharf, 9.00 11.00 12.00

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## Business Notices.

### GARDEN SEEDS, SEASON—1889.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR NEW STOCK OF VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS. SUTTON'S SELECTED ENGLISH SEEDS. HENDERSON'S TESTED NEW YORK SEEDS.

Orders should be sent in at once. Order Sheets sent on application.

SUTTON'S CONCENTRATED MANURE. BOOKS UPON GARDENING. GARDEN TOOLS.

ENGLISH-MADE WATERING CANS. LAWN MOWING MACHINES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, September 2, 1889. 1698

### Victoria Hotel,

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place. The ROOMS are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East. The Accommodation and Service of every kind will be found to be of the best description. An ample and varied TABLE D'HOTE is always provided and served in the spacious, large DINING HALL. The HOTEL also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. The HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service. Continental languages are spoken.

Messrs. DORABJEE & HING KEE, Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 16, 1889. 1612

### W. POWELL & Co.

EX STEAMSHIP GLENGYLE.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

12 INCH SASH RIBBONS.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

W. POWELL & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, September 2, 1889. 1703

### ROBERT LANG & Co.,

Tailors, Hatters, Shirts-makers and Gentlemen's Outfitters.

PREPARATORY TO RECEIVING OUR NEW AUTUMN GOODS.

WE are offering a Selection of LIGHT WEIGHT COATINGS, in all Shades, SUMMER SUITINGS and TROUSERS, at very much Reduced Prices. SUITS, from, \$15.00. COATS, from, \$10.00. PANTS, from, \$5.00.

QUEEN'S ROAD (opposite HONGKONG HOTEL), Hongkong, July 10, 1889. 1340

### For Sale.

FOR SALE.

IRON WATER TANKS.

SOOCHOW BATH TUBS.

Also, 1,500

SELECTED BATH, TOILET AND NURSERY SPONGES,

at the REDUCED PRICES of \$0.50 Cents each.

THE HALL & HOLTZ Co., LIMITED.

Hongkong, September 3, 1889. 1716

### FOR SALE.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE (PEAK).

WELLBURN, on R. B. L. No. 57, Teak throughout, and has a concrete Tennis Court. Gas laid down.

For full Particulars, apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, August 27, 1889. 1681

### FOR SALE.

AT THE PEAK.

BROOKHURST and Surrounding LAND, comprising R. B. L. No. 1. The House, which is substantially built, has recently been enlarged, and commands one of the finest Views in the Colony.

The Site is sufficiently large to allow of several other Houses being built thereon.

For full Particulars, apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, August 22, 1889. 1634

### To Let.

TO BROKERS AND OTHERS.

THREE ROOMS TO BE LET in Victoria Buildings, On Ground Floor and with separate Entrances, at \$45 a month each.

Apply to ARTHUR B. RODYK, 2, D'Almeida Street.

Hongkong, August 27, 1889. 1654

### To Let.

(With Immediate Possession.)

NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS. Rent \$30 and taxes.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 15, Praya Central.

Hongkong, May 21, 1889. 147

## Business Notices.

### THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HOUSE FURNISHERS, 'HOUSE-DECORATORS,' 'UPHOLSTERERS,' 'MANUFACTURERS,' SHOW ROOMS, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ESTIMATES FOR FURNISHING, DECORATING, PAINTING, POLISHING, UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRS.

UPON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS CONSISTENT WITH THE BEST MATERIALS AND ARTISTIC WORKMANSHIP.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, August 31, 1889. 1608

### Auctions.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CENTRAL BUILDING LAND.

THE Undernamed is instructed to Sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on

THURSDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M.,

Either in One Lot or Divided, INLAND LOT No. 606, upon the BONHAM ROAD, adjoining the Berlin Mission, having a frontage on the Hospital Road of 440 feet and on High Street 260 feet, containing 45,200 square feet. Crown Rent, \$108.48 per annum.

TERMS.—20 per cent. cash, and 80 per cent. on Mortgage for 3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

For further Particulars and Conditions, apply to SHARP, JOHNSON & STOKES, Solicitors, or to G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 31, 1889. 1696

### Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS Day started as a SHARE AND GENERAL BROKER.

J. A. FREDERICKS, Hongkong, September 6, 1889. 1740

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Messrs. C. GUIEU, J. ROSSELET, and J. MULLER in our Hongkong Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. G. GUIEU ASSUMED CHARGE on the 1st Instant, and will continue under the Style of

GUIEU FRERES.

Mr. J. ROSSELET taking Charge of the Liquidation of the Old Firm, requests that all Claims against it may be forwarded to him, and all amounts due paid into his hands or against receipt signed by himself.

GUIEU FRERES.

C. GUIEU, J. ROSSELET, and J. MULLER respectfully thank their Customers and the Public for their kind patronage, and hope that their successors will meet with the same encouraging support.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. 1675

### WA TSZ YAT PO.

華字日報

CHINESE MAIL.

THE present LEASE of the Chinese Mail which date the 31st ultimo, after which date the Interest of the present LESSEE (Mr. Ho Chung Sheng) entirely ceased. THE BUSINESS is now conducted by a MOST EFFICIENT NATIVE STAFF, and Arrangements have been made which cannot fail to make the Paper in EVERY SENSE A FIRST-CLASS JOURNAL.

GEO. MURRAY BAIN, Proprietor.

'CHINA MAIL' Office, September 1, 1889

### NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undernamed has been THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent, and all transactions in SHARES for forward deliveries will be settled by Mr. S. A. JOSEPH.

S. A. JOSEPH, J. A. FREDERICKS, Hongkong, September 4, 1889. 1723

### WINDSOR HOUSE, HONGKONG.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, AND FAMILY HOTEL.

This Establishment is situated in a most central position, opposite the Telegraph Office and two doors from the Chartered Bank. It offers FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION to RESIDENTS and TRAVELLERS, has a Spacious Dining Room, and a large number of well-furnished BED-ROOMS with all comforts. A Good Table kept. TABLE D'HOTE.—Breakfast, 8.30 a.m.; Dinner, 1 p.m.; Supper, 7.30 p.m. BOARD by the Month, Day, or Single Meals, at reasonable rates.

ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE TO HAVE MEALS IN GENTLEMEN'S QUARTERS. CONTINENTAL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

Mrs. BOHM, Proprietress.

Hongkong, August 30, 1889. 1689

### NOTICE.

THE GIBB LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Taking through Cargo for ADELAIDE, TASMANIA AND NEW ZEALAND.)

The British Steamship Kent, Capt. J. ROBERTSON, having arrived with part Cargo from Japan, will be despatched, as above (proceeding direct to THURSDAY ISLAND), on TUESDAY, the 10th Instant, at Daylight.

This Steamer will not call at Fookow.

For Freight, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Managers.

Hongkong, September 6, 1889. 1732

### SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship Cardigan, Capt. S. RICHARD, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 10th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 3, 1889. 1714

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The Co.'s Steamship Yvel, Commandant BUCH, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about WEDNESDAY, the 11th Instant.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, September 6, 1889. 1734

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

#### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship Hector, Capt. Thompson, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 11th Instant.

Passengers for EUROPE desiring to proceed OVERLAND, can, on application to the Undernamed, have their Tickets endorsed for surrender at Algiers in exchange for Coupon Tickets to Marseilles (by Transatlantic Company's express boat), and thence to PARIS or LONDON. Algiers is 28 hours steam from Marseilles, and thence to London occupies about the same time.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, September 4, 1889. 1723

#### STEAM TO STRAITS, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship Cleopatra, will leave for the above places at Noon, on THURSDAY, the 12th September.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, August 27, 1889. 1649

#### FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship Captain FELZAT, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 12th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1889. 1738

#### STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship Verona, will leave for the above places at Daylight, on FRIDAY, the 13th Instant.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, September 4, 1889. 1725

#### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo &



## Mails.

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC OCEANIC STEAMERS.

THE Steamship *BELOIT* will be dispatched for San Francisco, via Amoy, Kobe and Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, at Noon. Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

First-class fares granted as follows:—  
To San Francisco, \$325.00  
To San Francisco and return, \$325.00  
To Liverpool, \$325.00  
To London, \$325.00  
To other European ports, proportionate rates.

Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding overland by the Southern Pacific and Canadian Pacific, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10%. This discount does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of this Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

Q. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, September 5, 1890. 1646



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, ADEN, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF PORTS, MARSHALLS, KILBIE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIES ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *BOHILLA*, Captain M. DE HORNE, with Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for London, via Suez Canal, calling at MARSHALLS, and usual Ports of Call, on WEDNESDAY, 11th September, at Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing.

For further Particulars regarding FREIGHT AND PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to sailing.

Shippers are respectfully requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bill of Lading.

Passengers desirous of insuring their baggage can do so on application at the Company's Office.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, August 27, 1890. 1645

## CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, AND EUROPE, VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship *BATAVIA*, 2,553 Tons Register, WILLIAMSON, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C. and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 12th September, at Noon.

To be followed by the S.S. *PORT AUGUSTA*, on 20th September, and S.S. *PARTHA*, on 10th October.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Lines, by the regular Steamers of the PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all transatlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class fares granted as follows:—  
To Vancouver & Victoria, (Mex.) \$210.00  
To all common points in Canada and the United States, 275.00  
To Liverpool, \$325.00  
To London, \$325.00  
To other European ports, proportionate rates.

Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the 11th September.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full, and the same will be received by us until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to: ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 29, 1890. 1674

## Entertainment.

## THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING, 7th September, 1890.

COME AND WITNESS The well-worth-seeing Troupe and the talented Family of PROFESSOR BERNHARDY RUCHWALDY.

The Well-known WIZARD OF THE EAST.

THE KING OF THE HUNGARIAN CIGANY NEGROES, And Real Spiritist and Modern SPIRITURER.

THE THREE WONDERFUL CHILDREN, 9, 7, and 5 YEARS OLD.

KATHARIN, GENERALLY CALLED THE SCOTCH LASSIE, 9 Years Old.

In their Famous and Amusing ENTERTAINMENTS of modern PHYSICS, SPIRITUAL OPTIC, MAGIC, INSTRUMENTAL VOCAL AND ALSO COMEDY.

MADAME RUCHWALDY, PIANISTE, MR. RUDOLF, the Lady Vocal Performer.

OCCARINO, 'RUSSIAN CHAFTO' 'EXECUTION' 'THE CIGANY NEGROES'.

For Particulars see Hand-Bills.

Door open at half-past eight. Performances at nine o'clock sharp.

Prices of Admission: Dress Circle, \$2.00; Front Seats, 1.00; Back Seats, 0.50.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. KELLY & WATSON'S.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors, HALF-PRICE for Front and Back Seats.

BERNHARDY, Manager.

Hongkong, September 7, 1890. 1713

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. STEAMSHIP *BATAVIA*, FROM VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE above Steamship having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1890. 1733

FROM LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Steamship *Gau Quai Sia*, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 9th instant will be subject to be re-landed. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 16th inst., otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 2, 1890. 1702

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Arratoon Agar* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 7th instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Consignees are hereby informed, that all Claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 6th instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 2, 1890. 1700

## Insurances.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 15, 1887. 1340

## To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE, Mexican Dollars, current in the Colony, weighing 7.17, in exchange for STERLING BILLS, drawn at 10 days sight, on the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London, will be RECEIVED by the CHIEF PAYMASTER, Army Pay Department, until 11 a.m., on TUESDAY, the 10th September, 1890.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount required (in Pounds Sterling), and the Amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bill will be issued for sums less than £100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, in sealed Covers, addressed to the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, and endorsed "Tenders for Government Bills." The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

C. H. CHAUNY, Colonel, Chief Paymaster, China.

HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY OFFICE, Cannon's Road, Hongkong, 7th September, 1890. 1743

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Account to 30th June, 1890.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 21st September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, September 7, 1890. 1741

## FOR KOBE.

The Steamship *Riverdale*, Moore, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 18th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 7, 1890. 1742

## DAKIN'S PURE CARBOLIC SOAP.

Toilet and Medicinal, a safeguard against all skin diseases.

CARBOLIC SOAP for Dogs and Horses.

Marine Soap Lathers freely in salt water, useful for Sea Bathers.

Bath Gloves and Bath Straps.

SPONGES and SPONGE BAGS.

HAIR, TOOTH and NAIL BRUSHES, The Finest Selection of BRUSHES in the Colony, at moderate prices.

CLOTHES BRUSHES in EBONY and WOOD.

SOLD BY DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, September 5, 1890. 1731

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS. September 7, 1890:—

Cicero, British steamer, 1,030 A. George, Saigon September 3, General—ARMHOLD, KALBERG & Co.

Choyang, British steamer, 1,192, Saver, Shanghai September 4, General—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Diamond, British air, 1,030, J. T. Wilson, Penang and Singapore September 1, General—BAN MOH.

Bengal, British steamer, 1,158, R. Farquhar, Foochow September 5, Ten—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

DEPARTURES. September 7:—

Ashington, for Saigon.

Amoy, for Shanghai.

Kutung, for Shanghai.

Diamond, for Amoy.

Choyang, for Hongkong.

Choyang, for Hongkong.

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Choyang, for Hongkong.

## DEPARTURES.

For Ashington, for Saigon, 150 Chinese.

For Kutung, for Shanghai, 12 Chinese.

For Amoy, for Hongkong, 12 Chinese.

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## MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—British leaves for Coast Ports.

10 a.m.—Pha Chom Kiao leaves for Bangkok, &c.

MEMOS FOR MONDAY.

Meeting.

4 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., at Head Office.

Miscellaneous.

Claims against the *Melpomene* must be sent to Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co., before Noon on this date.

Goods per *Arratoon Agar* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Goods per *Queen Quai Sia* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, September 10.—

11 a.m.—Tenders for Government Bills received by the Chief Paymaster.

WEDNESDAY, September 11.—

Goods per *Bayan* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Transfer Books of The Douglas Steamship Company, Limited, closed from this date to 21st instant, inclusive.

THURSDAY, September 12.—

4 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Central Building Land.

FRIDAY, September 13.—

Noon.—Meeting of The Shumson Hotel and Land Co., Ltd., at No. 2, d'Aguiar Street.

SATURDAY, September 14.—

Noon.—Meeting of Shareholders of the Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., at the General Managers' Office.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Season 1890-1891.

WE have just received our New Season's

improvements direct from the best

seedsmen in ENGLAND, FRANCE, and GERMANY, and are now prepared to execute all

Orders received for same with prompt and careful attention.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES

for ordering from (containing hints for

gardeners) will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON \$5 TO \$10

ALLOWED 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON OVER \$10 ALLOWED

AN EXTRA 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

SINGLE PACKETS AT LIST PRICES.

WE GUARANTEE

That all seeds sold by us shall prove to be as

represented, to the extent that should they not

do so, we will replace them or send other seeds

to the same value. But we cannot guarantee

the crop any further than the above offer,

as there are so many causes which operate

unavoidably in the germination of seeds in

a soldier and a Japanese soldier. In the distance is a building with a Korean flag over it. What the meaning of the bear climbing the tree may be, is known only to the author. We can only conjecture that the picture is meant to show that Russia has some designs on Korea and that England, China and Japan are watching her. And it is the same throughout the book; one can only conjecture what the author is driving at from a mass of stuff in which Dhuolep Singh, the Siberian railway, the Central Asian railway, Li Hung Chang, A. R. Colquhoun, Judge Denny, Dr. Allen and a great many other people and things get intricately mixed. About the truest remark in the book is the following: "It will require some patience to peruse the evidence I shall lay before the reader. However, we do not say that the reader's patience would be altogether wasted. The Korean question is a very important one, and unless some arrangement is come to Korea threatens to become as disturbing a factor in Far Eastern politics as the Balkan states are in European politics. The country is helplessly weak and bankrupt. It has on its northern frontier an aggressive, unscrupulous Power that would not hesitate to take possession if it thought the opportune moment were come; and on the west there is China, between whom and Korea an ill-defined relationship exists which may be productive of a great deal of trouble. After these two frontier Powers, Japan has the greatest interest in Korea. Commercially her interest is even greater than the other two; and it goes without saying that such a change in the balance of power in the Pacific as the seizure of Korea by Russia would materially affect Japan's political position. Then there is England, interested both politically and commercially in preventing a wide extension of Russia's power in the Pacific, for were Russia, instead of being confined to the ice-bound port of Vladivostok, in possession of the ports of Korea, her power would be enormously increased. And, although we have often ridiculed the wild rumours that



At the instance of S. Rastouj, broker, a Chinese gardener was brought before Mr. Robinson in the Police Court to-day charged with assaulting his employer and refusing to obey orders. The complainant said the defendant, who was his house gardener, refused yesterday to come upstairs when he was sent for. The complainant went down to the servants' quarters, and the defendant then rushed at him, and taking up a piece of wood or an ice-chopper attempted to strike the complainant with it. A servant, who went to the complainant's assistance, corroborated this statement. The gardener, who said Rastouj threatened to strike him first, was fined \$15, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour.

Mr. Robinson, the new acting Police Magistrate, has shown several times since he took his seat on the bench how very lenient he can be, and to-day he demonstrated that he can also be severe when he thinks the occasion requires it. Five Chinese shopkeepers were brought before him this morning charged by Inspector Stanton with keeping defective scales. In three of the cases, where the delinquents were persons doing a large business, his Worship imposed the unusually high fine of \$50. In doing so he said he wished to deal severely with this offence. These were cases, he said, where well-to-do people deliberately cheated all who dealt with them. They would cheat the poorest coolie in the colony. It was a disgraceful thing, he added, and he was determined that when he found a clear case of this kind before him he should deal with it severely. The other two men were let off easily. One of them who had one set of scales defective, but to his own disadvantage, was fined one cent, while the other man, one of the poorer class of tradesmen, although having scales that cheated his customers, was fined only \$7, his Worship being of opinion that this sum to him would represent as severe a penalty as the \$50 did to his bigger brethren.

The owner and crew of a licensed cargo boat were fined \$5 each by Commander Runney, at the Harbour Office yesterday, for throwing ballast into the harbour. As two previous convictions were recorded against the same boat, his Worship ought to have made the fine much heavier. Hong-kong harbour, one of the finest in the world, is being rapidly spoiled by these boat-people and their followers. Something like 100 tons of rubbish are poured into it every week, and the police seem utterly incompetent to check what is going on under their very nose. Not very long ago one of the steamers in the harbour might have been seen churning up the mud from the bottom, and the deposit has become so extensive that the soundings made some years ago are quite inaccurate now. If the practice of filling the harbour with rubbish is allowed to go on, we shall have a reclamation that will put the Praya Reclamation in the shade. We wish our ship-masters would take an example from Captain Vero of the *Omega*, who seized the culprits that were fined yesterday and handed them over to the police. The police, although they might do a great deal more than they do, cannot be in every place at once, and if the captains or mates of vessels who hear the nightly dumping going on would signal for the police and keep a watch on the 'dumpers,' they would do a great service to the colony.

The *Pechili*, on her voyage up from Poon-chow, spoke the *Chofee* at anchor off Matsui, with her shaft broken. She arrived at Shanghai on the 1st inst., in tow of the *Changshu*.

The Russian man-of-war *Manow* arrived at Nagasaki from Vladivostok on the 24th ult. and proceeded on the 25th to Korea. The flag-ship *Admiral Nakhimov*, it is anticipated, will be in dock in Yokohama for about a month.—*Rising Sun*.

This Ningpo correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes on the 31st ult.—I find that the *Patux* was not in ballast, but is laden with Government stores for Vladivostok, shipped in Hamberg. Antwerp and Port Said. She will go into Shanghai to refit. Her coal bunkers are much damaged by the quantity of water shipped.

This *Peking Gazette* of the 22nd ult. contains an Imperial decree in reference to the breach in the north bank of the Yellow River in Shantung, which occurred on the 9th and 10th of August. Certain officials are called for their remission, and the Governor is ordered, as usual, to relieve the distressed people, and to close the breach as soon as possible. But, according to the Governor's report, it was not a breach, but an overflowing of the banks.

GO AHEAD JAPAN.—The Japanese are leaving the rest of the world behind in many things in the way of business enterprise. Here is a useful hint for Mr. W. H. Smith, the leader of the British House of Commons, and head of the book-trade. The *Yiji Shimpō* says:—Mr. Noriki Tokubei, a bookseller of Tokyo, has decided to open branch shops or bookstalls at the various railway stations with a view to supplying books, etc., on him, to travellers. The system will be started about the beginning of next month.

The eighth international congress of Orientalists was to open at Stockholm this week under the presidency of the King of Sweden and Norway. The celebrated Oxford professor Max Müller is to be the guest of King Oscar II. on the occasion. Mr. Joseph Hays, Consul-General in Shanghai for Austria-Hungary, has had his leave prolonged to enable him to attend the Congress, to which he has been appointed by his government as one of the delegates. From Austria and Germany alone 108 Orientalists are expected to attend, besides hundreds of others from all parts of the world.

It is reported that a part of the island of Madagascar on the 25th inst. was invaded by H. M. S. *Redoubt*, with Admiral Sir R. F. French, is now at Madagascar, on important business.

A PHILOSOPHICAL definition of luck is given by an English writer as a capability of being incapable.—  
The first Rothschild was probably right, from his point of view, when he said that he never would outlive an unlucky man. On the other hand, the lucky man is usually the man who fits his fortunes; who, whether apparently able or stupid, can do just what his special circumstances require him to do. Very stupid men are often ready when they twist from under a cartwheel unhurt. The 'fool who makes a fortune' is usually the man with just the foresight or just the judgment or the intuitive perception of the way things are going—usually the long sight or keen hearing, and independent of intellectual power—regulate to make large profits very quickly. In fact, the fortunate man is usually the man who, in consequence of some hidden quality in his nature, deserves fortune.

FRANCIS AND ENGLISH MANNERS.—Manners are often worst in the most industrial and advanced parts of the country. In the Highlands of Scotland, where industrial civilisation is almost unknown, popular manners are excellent; in some parts of the Lowlands they are rude, repellent, and unsympathetic. The best English manners are to be found in the rural districts, where the people are free and energetic. There is too much energy in unfavourable to the best behaviour, which grows to perfection among idlers, or in agricultural and pastoral communities, where folk work in a leisurely fashion and have many spare moments on which to devote to the cultivation of an ideal of some kind. The English way of behaviour seems to stand for dignity, the French for grace. Manners in both countries are more the representation of self in outward forms than any evidence of a negative kind, and those of French behaviour are positive. An Englishman is pleasant because he is not noisy, not troublesome, not obtrusive, not contradictory, and because he has the tact to avoid conversational pitfalls and precipices. The Frenchman is agreeable because he is lively, is amusing, is amiable, is successful in the battle against dullness, and will take trouble to make conversation interesting.—*French and English* (Macmillan).

FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.—That the tone of the Sanitary Board is now more like that of a silver bell than a cracked pot—hence the business done and progress made.

That the Surveyor General is to be complimented upon the eminently reasonable view he has taken of the situation and the desire he has now manifested to meet the wishes of the public.

That it may be added here, by the way, that the wishes of the public are generally reasonable.

That Mr. Francis has appeared in a new role, that of throwing oil upon the troubled waters.

That the pugnacious Q.C. is an adept with the shillelagh, though he now and again gets 'carried away' (metaphorically) during a fight.

That for an Irishman he takes very kindly to the oil-throwing process.

That the Sanitary Surveyor does not take kindly to the little lesson recently expounded for his benefit, and this discovery has been made by his subordinates in the P. W. D.

That it was some of the Biblical worthies who said that the value of wisdom was above that of rubies.

That it is to be hoped the Sanitary Board will not lose sight of one of the main points at issue, viz., that the P. W. D. has no right to enforce the separate system of drainage without the express permission of the properly-constituted authorities.

That I understand the question, who is responsible for connecting the Peak Hotel drain with the governor-chamber of the Gas Company, is not easy to answer.

That a native contractor, a European architect, two inspectors, a 'bobby,' and the Sanitary Surveyor are all said to divide the honour amongst them.

That the mistake, though a natural one, shows how necessary are the rules lately propounded by Mr. Francis regarding personal inspection.

That I went Eastward in a 'ricksha' to see the Polo practice this week, and I wish Mr. Brown or his lieutenant could be persuaded to take the same journey.—ye gods! what a road! my poor bones ache at the bare remembrance of it.

That Polo may be a 'dangerous game,' but going to see it seemed to me, if anything, a trifle more so.

That most residents will be surprised to hear that the objections to the apportionment of the frontage to the new Praya have not been met, and their objections disposed of.

That a Memorial to Her Majesty, protesting against the injustice done, is not an admissible element in the carrying out of a scheme which ought to be a great boon to its promoters and to the Colony.

That such a thing may also cause delay and expense, which might easily have been foreseen and prevented.

That the friends of our popular Harbour Master are pleased to hear of his astonishing success in the spooning competition.

That before the new Praya is completed, separate landing stages ought to be arranged for steam-launches and pullaway boats, as the state of mixed-upness which at present prevails at Padder's Wharf is sure to end in disaster.

That it is gratifying to observe a manifest improvement in the mackeyring of the

laundries in arriving at and leaving the Wharf.

That I and others begin to detect the odour of a rodent in sundry schemes that have been floating in the air of late, and to judge by the tone of your recent editorials you seem to have caught the scent. That it may be taken for granted that the Hon. G. P. Chater has prayed to be saved from his flustering friends, and has wished that Mr. Norman had spared the honey when mixing his last potion for the readers of the *Poll Mail*.

That the exaggeration is all the more to be regretted because so much could have been said with truth about the ability, the enterprise, and the success of Mr. Chater, the financier.

That there is a material difference between the work accomplished by Mr. Chater and that done by the Fathers of our Colony.

That the 'princely house' of Jardine gave us the Sailor's Home and carried on the only Seaman's Hospital in the place for years at a loss, while (in a great measure) we owe the City Hall, besides valuable services rendered to the Colony privately and publicly (in the Council) by successive generations, not the least of which are the Peak Roads and (in a certain sense) the Public Gardens.

That the Dents, the Gibbs, the Gillmans, the Turners, the Laysells, the Delanos, the Forbeses, the Sassoons, and other honoured old names, have all left their records, and added a few bricks to the commercial monument now known, to newcomers like Mr. Norman, as Hongkong, the third port of the world, etc., etc.

That these men have given of their substance, made on the spot, for the good of the Colony, and Mr. Chater may well be proud to have his name included in such a list of the men who have really 'made Hongkong.'

That amongst those who have given largely of their substance to promote the welfare of the Colony, the name of Mr. Bellios cannot well be omitted, as that gentleman has of recent years almost eclipsed previous benefactors in this respect.

That I hear a local artist disputes the claim of all and sundry as the 'makers of Hongkong,' and asserts that Hongkong was never really 'clothed and in its right mind' until his advent.

That five-dollar fines imposed on persons previously convicted of throwing rubbish into the Harbour will not stop the practice.

That the fine must be sufficient to make it unprofitable for the boatmen, otherwise the money will be paid and the 'dumping' will proceed with the greatest regularity and persistency.

That the local Government has done well in purchasing the *Zeus* for the Light-house works, and I hear they have secured the services of Mr. Mudie, from the Dock Company, who is probably the best man they could have got in the East for this particular work, as he is an experienced and understanding how to deal with the Chinese—two very necessary qualifications.

That this purchase of the rejuvenated *Zeus* is a pleasing and palpable evidence that work at the Gap Rock is 'about to begin.'

That the Railway Advent in China begins to look not only possible, but almost certain, and not far from near.

That if the Chinese were to constitute a Railway Bureau of such men as Sir Robert Hart, Messrs. Giff, Livingston and Co., Hon. B. Layton, president, and there were also present: Messrs. H. L. Dalrymple, E. A. Solomon, A. P. Stokes, J. W. Noble, H. Wyke, W. H. F. Darby, W. E. Docherty, R. L. Darby, H. Sheppard, J. Hallward and J. F. Harton.

That the Chairman, after stating that the meeting was merely a formal one, said the shareholders were aware that there had been certain difficulties in connection with transferring the property and so on, in consequence of which the capital had only been called up about a month ago, but that had now been arranged and the business was going on. He did not think there was anything further to talk about unless they had to ask him any questions.

That Mr. Noble—I should like to ask if Mr. Brown himself is at present managing the business in the Philippines.

That Mr. Noble—His report seems favourable—the prospects of the Company are good.

That the Chairman—Yes, the prospects are very good. As you know, this year there has been a great deal to contend against. There has been cholera in the Philippines, and cattle disease has killed many of the buffaloes, and consequently what between cholera, upsetting the coolies and cattle disease carrying off the buffaloes, labour has been very difficult to obtain. There has not been the same amount of orders from Hongkong, but that is explained by the fact that I think we all know trade has been very bad in China and therefore Chinese orders have not been coming forward to the same extent; they have been losing on various things and have not been able to give the same amount of business.

That the Chairman—The Manila people, we don't know what the exact value of it is, but at any rate it is so far satisfactory. Our prospects, I need hardly say, would be very much improved if every shareholder would do his best to push the business. I think we should all do our best in that direction.

That the Chairman—A vote of thanks to the Chairman, on the motion of Mr. A. P. Stokes, concluded the meeting.

BOOKS are embalmed minds.—Boce. A good author is not known by his arrow, but by his aim.

THE last man who sleeps when the debtor cannot.—*Tellus* *Proverb*.

THE last man who takes eight steps to avoid one.—*Portuguese Proverb*.

MANLYD bestows more applause on her destroyers than her benefactors.—*Gibson*.

HE who will not take advice gets knowledge when trouble overtakes him.—*Kaffir Proverb*.

IT is for want of application rather than for want of means that men fail of success.—*Rochester*.

TO THE DEAR.—A person cured of Deafness and noise in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to Nicholson, 21, Bedford Square, London, W. C., England.

## A CHINESE BENDITION CASE.

The application by the Chinese authorities for the rendition of the two men who were recently, unlawfully, arrested by Chinese officers in British Kowloon, and who were subsequently delivered up on the demand of the Home Government, came before Mr. Robinson in the Police Court this morning.

Mr. Ho Wyeun appeared on behalf of the Chinese authorities and asked that the case be remanded for a week.

His Worship said he could not consent to that; he must have some evidence to record before he could do so.

Mr. Ho Wyeun asked what evidence his Worship required.

His Worship—Some evidence that the offence has been committed.

Mr. Ho Wyeun—I propose to get up evidence and perhaps bring out a few witnesses who could lay the charge. Who is the person who swore the information?

Mr. Ho Wyeun—He is a colonel. He is not here. He fully expected that your Worship would remand the case.

Mr. Ho Wyeun—You may be able to find somebody perhaps between now and some hour this afternoon. At any rate I want to give the matter consideration.

Mr. Ho Wyeun—I don't think I shall have time to send for the witnesses; they are Kowloon.

His Worship—That is not far, and you are bound to prosecute with the utmost reasonable promptitude. I shall take the case at five o'clock this afternoon.

On the case being called again at five o'clock, Mr. Ho Wyeun said he proposed to propose the complainant in the case into the box before asking for a remand.

The charge against the first prisoner was one of highway robbery; the second prisoner, who is alleged to have bartered the first with the Chinese officers, was charged with aiding and abetting.

A man named Tang Shi Chow, who described himself as a physician practising in Sham-shui-pu and residing in Chinese territory, said he was in the market for a pair of shoes when he met the two men on the road near Sham-shui-pu.

The robber gave him a blow which knocked him down and rendered him unconscious for the space of 'two pulls of a tobacco-pipe.' When he regained consciousness he saw the two men, who were carrying a large bundle, and he saw that they were carrying a large bundle.

His Worship—Who is the robber?

Witness—He was the man who knocked me down on the pavement. He was leaving the road when I saw him.

Witness—Who is the robber?

Witness—Will your Worship show me some robbers and I will try to identify him?

A coolie was brought in and the witness was asked if he was the robber. The witness said 'No.' Half-a-dozen coolies were afterwards placed in the dock along with the two prisoners, the witness meanwhile being taken out of Court.

On his being recalled the witness was asked if he could identify the robber among the men in the dock. After a little hesitation he pointed to the first prisoner and said he was like the robber.

Continuing his evidence, the witness said that he was robbed after the two men had been taken from him. He did not see who took the purse with the money from him. When the thieves went away a friend of his came up and asked what was the matter. Witness said he had been robbed.

Witness then said he could recognise the thief. Witness then said to his friend 'if you should see him in Chinese territory tell me.' Witness then went back to Sham-shui-pu and told a friend to inquire about the name of the robber, so that he (the witness) might send a petition to the magistrate.

Witness then said the name of the robber was the same as the name of the man who had been taken from him. He was the same friend whom he had met on the road that found out the name of the robber. He got no reply to his petition for a long time, but he heard that the robber had been taken to Sham-shui-pu and arrested two men. That was on the 9th of July. He was also told that the robber was one of the two men arrested. Witness then went to the Yamen, but he could not find the man he was looking for. He was then taken to the Kowloon City. Neither the Kowloon nor Sham-shui-pu Mandarin had sent for witness before the prisoners were charged. The only ground he had for believing he was charging the right man was from what his friend told him.

The case was still proceeding when we went to press.

## H. G. BROWN AND CO., LIMITED.

The statutory meeting of this company was held to-day at the offices of the General Manager, Messrs. Giff, Livingston and Co., Hon. B. Layton, president, and there were also present: Messrs. H. L. Dalrymple, E. A. Solomon, A. P. Stokes, J. W. Noble, H. Wyke, W. H. F. Darby, W. E. Docherty, R. L. Darby, H. Sheppard, J. Hallward and J. F. Harton.

The Chairman, after stating that the meeting was merely a formal one, said the shareholders were aware that there had been certain difficulties in connection with transferring the property and so on, in consequence of which the capital had only been called up about a month ago, but that had now been arranged and the business was going on. He did not think there was anything further to talk about unless they had to ask him any questions.

Mr. Noble—I should like to ask if Mr. Brown himself is at present managing the business in the Philippines.

Mr. Noble—His report seems favourable—the prospects of the Company are good.

The Chairman—Yes, the prospects are very good. As you know, this year there has been a great deal to contend against. There has been cholera in the Philippines, and cattle disease has killed many of the buffaloes, and consequently what between cholera, upsetting the coolies and cattle disease carrying off the buffaloes, labour has been very difficult to obtain. There has not been the same amount of orders from Hongkong, but that is explained by the fact that I think we all know trade has been very bad in China and therefore Chinese orders have not been coming forward to the same extent; they have been losing on various things and have not been able to give the same amount of business.

## SWATOW.

The *s.s. Tanani* arrived here on the 25th instant from Newyang and Chio-shu. The vessel left Oncho on the 10th, and experienced little weather as far as the Saddle. The rest of the passage was very rough, although without high winds. A sea sickness ladder, and smashed the hon-coops and ice-chest. Owing to the heavy sea the vessel was obliged to anchor in Buffalo Nose Channel for twenty-four hours. On the 24th, whilst off Pin-ki-shan, some wreckage was observed, to which a notice was directed. The vessel steamed as close to the wreckage as possible, but the poor Chinaman doubtless through weakness was unable to catch a life-buoy which was repeatedly thrown towards him. The second officer, Mr. King, volunteered from the vessel to swim off with a line, but Captain Williams would not consent until every other means had been tried. A boat could not be launched owing to the tremendous sea, so Mr. King very bravely swam off with a lead line which he made fast to the unfortunate Chinaman, and together with his rescuer was safely got on board.

Such an act is deserving of a testimonial from the Humane Society.

A few months ago the *Tanani* picked six men off a water-logged junk near Swatow.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

## EXPENSIVE ROBBERY BY A PORTUGUESE CLERK IN SHANGHAI.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of Monday last says:—The police on Saturday evening arrested a Portuguese, who resides at Bonno Road, for complicity in an expensive robbery from the firm of Messrs. De O. and Co., which has just come to light by accident. The prisoner's name is Placido Placido, and he is by occupation a compositor. He practically admits his guilt, and was brought up before the magistrate on Tuesday morning, but owing to the official having some other business to transact, the case was postponed till to-morrow.

The charge against the prisoner, we believe, is for receiving £1,035 from a Chinese bank for the sum of £1,035, which was the proceeds of the robbery of a quantity of nickel wire, which was being sent to the firm of Messrs. De O. and Co., which has just come to light by accident. It would seem that as far back as July last a Portuguese clerk named Maher in the employment of the firm nefariously possessed himself of a delivery order for a quantity of nickel wire, which was being sent to the firm of Messrs. De O. and Co., which has just come to light by accident. He was, without difficulty, obtained delivery of the stuff, which he sold to a dealer on the Soochow Creek, named Tai Chong, for £1,035. Very shortly afterwards, Mr. Maher 'skipped' for Hongkong, without getting the money, and leaving the great parcel of some \$600 or \$700, of this money through one of the foreign banks to his friend in Hongkong and pocketed the remainder for himself. The robbery was not found out till the other day when Tai Chong sold the nickel to another dealer in Hongkong, where he was known to be, and he had paid too high a figure for the metal, and he was told that the metal was not what he had paid for. He was then told that the metal was not what he had paid for, and he was told that the metal was not what he had paid for.

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## HOW RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION MAY BE HUNGLED.

Now that the construction of the Peking-Hankow railway has been sanctioned by Imperial edict, we cannot but be attracted to the thought of the following scheme from the report of General Bourne at Tamsui, which gives a graphic picture of how railway work ought not to be done:—

The course of material improvement in the north of the island, on which the Governor, his Excellency, has Ming-chuan, and after peace has been made with France in 1885, has been pursued steadily, although perhaps with more zeal than judgment. Steam sawmills are working under the charge of a young Englishman, cutting 800 sleepers a day for the railway.

The new city of Taipei, the present capital of the island, situated ten miles south-east from this port, is lighted every night by electricity, the apparatus being now in charge of native artificers only. A brick-making machine has been imported from England. Forts are being constructed at Tamsui and Kelung and at the Pescadores, armed with Armstrong guns of the latest pattern. An ammunition factory and arsenal have been built at Taipei, and are conducted under the supervision of a German officer. The Governor has opened a school under the charge of an English teacher, Mr. W. D. E. Hutchison, formerly a master in the central school in Hong Kong, with the object of training youths to be interpreters in English, telegraph and railway clerks; and he has put his own sons under Mr. Hutchison's tuition.

An accompanying sketch map gives some idea of the progress that has been made with the railway. This undertaking was proposed to the Government by the Governor, after peace had been made with France, in conjunction with a reassessment and increase of the land-tax, as a necessary measure if the island were to be made a separate province relying on its own resources for the cost of administration and defence. When the sanction of the Imperial Government had been obtained, capital was raised from public funds, and by shares taken by officials and others over whom the Governor had influence. But this capital was not enough, and the undertaking has now been managed in a haphazard manner at once expensive and inefficient. The failure of all other undertakings in the island founded on the foreign joint-stock plan, that requires it would seem, a higher morality than the Chinese, perhaps, it would be fair to say, a social organisation differently constituted from theirs, destroyed confidence and made it impossible to raise money by public subscription. The Governor, therefore, prayed the Peking Government to make good the cost of administration and defence. When the sanction of the Imperial Government had been obtained, capital was raised from public funds, and by shares taken by officials and others over whom the Governor had influence. But this capital was not enough, and the undertaking has now been managed in a haphazard manner at once expensive and inefficient. The failure of all other undertakings in the island founded on the foreign joint-stock plan, that requires it would seem, a higher morality than the Chinese, perhaps, it would be fair to say, a social organisation differently constituted from theirs, destroyed confidence and made it impossible to raise money by public subscription. The Governor, therefore, prayed the Peking Government to make good the cost of administration and defence. When the sanction of the Imperial Government had been obtained, capital was raised from public funds, and by shares taken by officials and others over whom the Governor had influence. But this capital was not enough, and the undertaking has now been managed in a haphazard manner at once expensive and inefficient. The failure of all other undertakings in the island founded on the foreign joint-stock plan, that requires it would seem, a higher morality than the Chinese, perhaps, it would be fair to say, a social organisation differently constituted from theirs, destroyed confidence and made it impossible to raise money by public subscription. The Governor, therefore, prayed the Peking Government to make good the cost of administration and defence. When the sanction of the Imperial Government had been obtained, capital was raised from public funds, and by shares taken by officials and others over whom the Governor had influence. But this capital was not enough, and the undertaking has now been managed in a haphazard manner at once expensive and inefficient. The failure of all other undertakings in the island founded on the foreign joint-stock plan, that requires it would seem, a higher morality than the Chinese, perhaps, it would be fair to say, a social organisation differently constituted from theirs, destroyed confidence and made it impossible to raise money by public subscription. The Governor, therefore, prayed the Peking Government to make good the cost of administration and defence. When the sanction of the Imperial Government had been obtained, capital was raised from public funds, and by shares taken by officials and others over whom the Governor had influence. But this capital was not enough, and the undertaking has now been managed in a haphazard manner at once expensive and inefficient. The failure of all other undertakings in the island founded on the foreign joint-stock plan, that requires it would seem, a higher morality than the Chinese, perhaps, it would be fair to say, a social organisation differently constituted from theirs, destroyed confidence and made it impossible to raise money by public subscription. The Governor, therefore, prayed the Peking Government to make good the



## SENTIMENT AND HUMOR.

## MOUTH AND THE MAN: KING.

I love the man who knows it all,  
From east to west, from north to south;  
Who knows all things, both great and small,  
And tells it with his tongue and mouth.  
Who holds a listening world in awe,  
The while he works his iron jaw.

Offices, in evening's holy calm  
When twilight softens sight and sound,  
And copyist breathes a peaceful psalm,  
This fellow brings his mouth around,  
With its long gully that can tire  
The 8-day clock's impatient ire.

His good strong mouth! He wields it well!  
He works it just for all its worth;  
Not because his furbow fumed could tell  
Such mighty deeds upon the earth:  
He pulls the throttle open wide,  
And works his hard on either side.

Up hill and down, through swamp and sand,  
It never stops, it never halts;  
Through air and sky, 'o'er sea and land,  
He talks, and talks, and talks, and talks,  
And talks, and talks, and talks, and talks,  
And talks, and talks, and talks, and talks.

Good Lord, from evils fierce and dire,  
Save us each day, from fears and fire,  
From wreck and flood, from storm and foe,  
From sudden death, from secret foe,  
From blighting rain and burning drought—  
And from the man who plays his mouth.

—Robert J. Burdette.

## THE KHEDIVÉ OF EGYPT.

AN EASTERN MARCH WHO NEITHER DRINKS,  
SMOKES, NOR KEEPS A HAREM.  
Caïro, Egypt, June 6.—I have just re-  
turned from a long audience with the Khe-  
divé of Egypt. Khedive is a Persian-Arabic

word, meaning king, and Mohammed Towfik occupies much the same position now as the Pharaoh did in the time of Moses and Joseph. It is true that he is a measure the vessel of the Sultan, to whom he pays a tribute of about \$3,750,000 a year, and that he has also several European advisors who keep sharp watch over the revenues of his kingdom to see that a great part of them go to pay the interest on the debt which his predecessors and his Government have contracted and which are held by the banks of Europe. But he is, nevertheless, the King of Egypt, and as kings go to-day, he has more power than most of the monarchs of Europe. His residence in Caïro is a grand palace with hundreds of rooms filled with magnificent furniture. He drives about the city with soldiers carrying swords, riding preening horses in front of his carriage and with a score of cavalry following behind. His personal expenses are limited to \$500,000 a year, and he has several palaces outside of the one which he occupies in Caïro.

THE KHEDIVÉ'S CHARACTER.  
The Khedive of Egypt is a good French scholar, and he has learned to speak English well in the past few years. Our talk was carried on in English, and His Highness chatted freely, now and then breaking out in a chuckling laugh as something amusing entered into the talk, and again growing sober and impressive as he discussed the more sober problems of his reign. In speaking of his life as Khedive, he said: "I am told that many people envy me my position. They say that I am a young man and that my lot must be a pleasant one. They do not understand the troubles that surround me. Many a time I would have been glad to have laid down all the honors I have had for rest and peace. My ten years of reign have been equal to forty

years of work and worry. If life were a matter of pleasure I would be a fool to remain on the throne. I believe, however, that God put man on the world for a purpose, other than pleasure. Duty, not recreation, is the chief end of man. I do the best I can for my country and my people, and I feel the happiest when I do the most work and when my work is the hardest."

As the Khedive said these words I thought of the thorns which have filled the downy pillow of his reign. I thought of how, upon his entering manhood, his father Ismail was deposed and he was put upon the throne. I thought of his trouble under the foreign domination of the past, of the plots and nearly successful rebellion of Arabi Pasha, of the revolution of the Mahdi, and of the future-like creditors who to-day are grinding Egypt between their upper and nether millstones, of the plottings and the intrigues, of the danger of assassination, and of the other dangers which are ever present about the throne of an Oriental monarch, and I could appreciate why his mouth hardened and his eyes grew serious when he uttered the above remark.

## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, Saturday Noon, 7th September, 1889.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY NOON, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1889.											
STOCKS.	When Established.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Par Value of Share.	Amount Paid-up per share.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.		DIVIDEND.		Closing, DURING CURRENT WEEK.	Highest. Lowest.
						Reserve Fund.	At credit of working a/c. or Bal. Bro's fund.	Amount.	When paid.		
<b>Banks.</b>											
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank- ing Corporation .....	1865	7,500,000	60,000	\$ 125	all	\$ 4,400,000	70,307.82	20 per cent. for 1888, 80 per cent. for 1889, 80 per cent. for 1890, 80 per cent. for 1891, 80 per cent. for 1892, 80 per cent. for 1893, 80 per cent. for 1894, 80 per cent. for 1895, 80 per cent. for 1896, 80 per cent. for 1897, 80 per cent. for 1898, 80 per cent. for 1899, 80 per cent. for 1900, 80 per cent. for 1901, 80 per cent. for 1902, 80 per cent. for 1903, 80 per cent. for 1904, 80 per cent. for 1905, 80 per cent. for 1906, 80 per cent. for 1907, 80 per cent. for 1908, 80 per cent. for 1909, 80 per cent. for 1910, 80 per cent. for 1911, 80 per cent. for 1912, 80 per cent. for 1913, 80 per cent. for 1914, 80 per cent. for 1915, 80 per cent. for 1916, 80 per cent. for 1917, 80 per cent. for 1918, 80 per cent. for 1919, 80 per cent. for 1920, 80 per cent. for 1921, 80 per cent. for 1922, 80 per cent. for 1923, 80 per cent. for 1924, 80 per cent. for 1925, 80 per cent. for 1926, 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